



Boundary-layer height in a rural/coastal area determined by a ceilometer

Gryning, Sven-Erik; Pena Diaz, Alfredo

Publication date:
2009

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Gryning, S-E. (Author), & Pena Diaz, A. (Author). (2009). Boundary-layer height in a rural/coastal area determined by a ceilometer. Sound/Visual production (digital)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

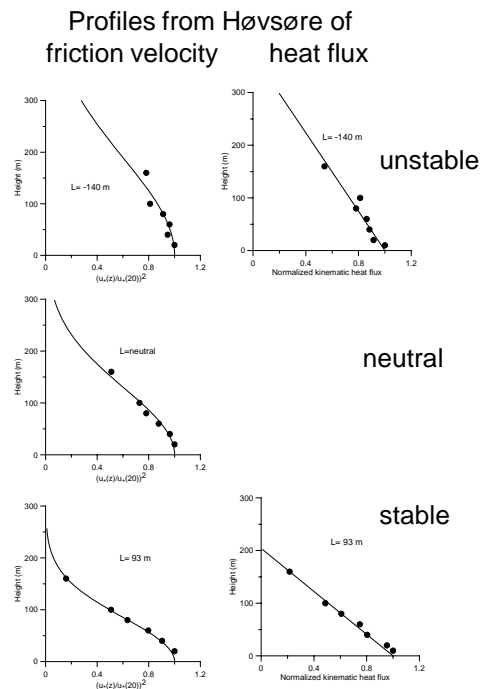
- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Boundary-layer height in a rural/coastal area determined by a ceilometer

Sven-Erik Gryning & Alfredo Pena

Wind Energy Department - Risø National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy



Maybe remote sensing
can be used to
measure the height of
the boundary layer.

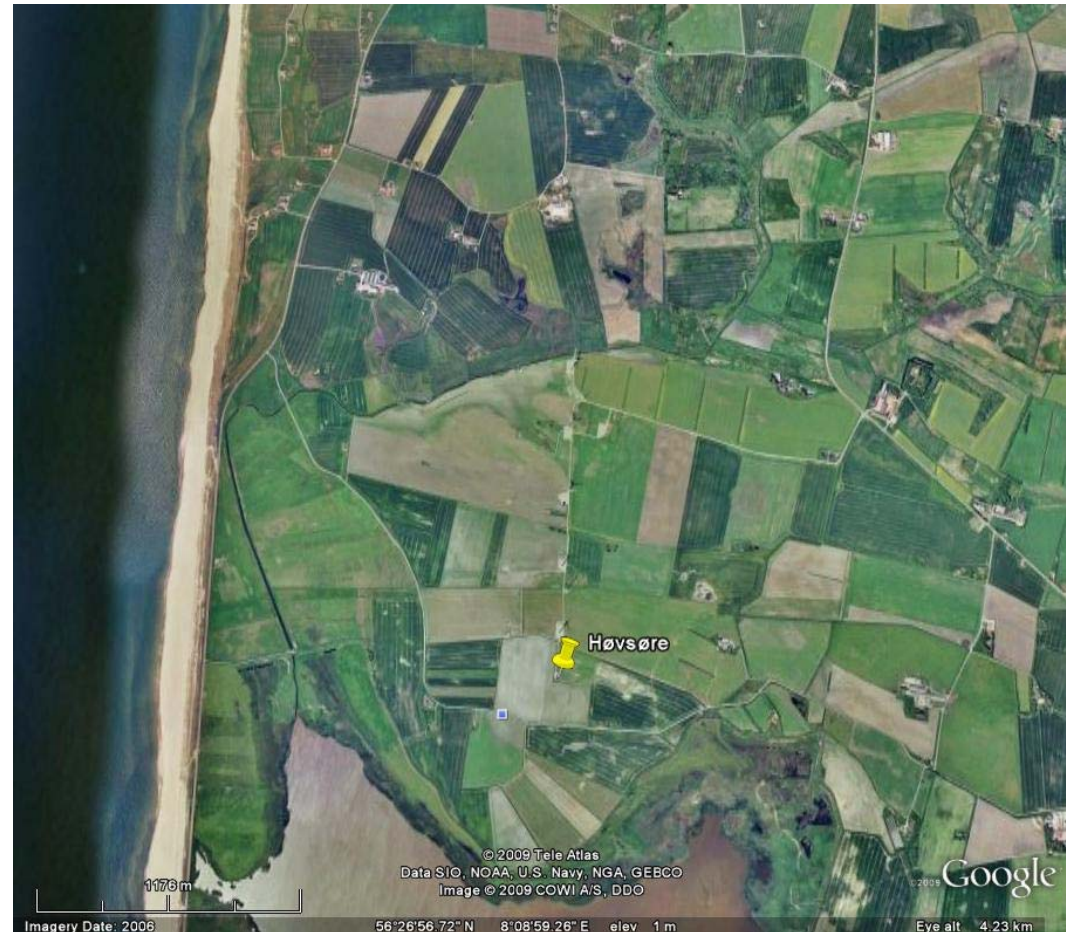
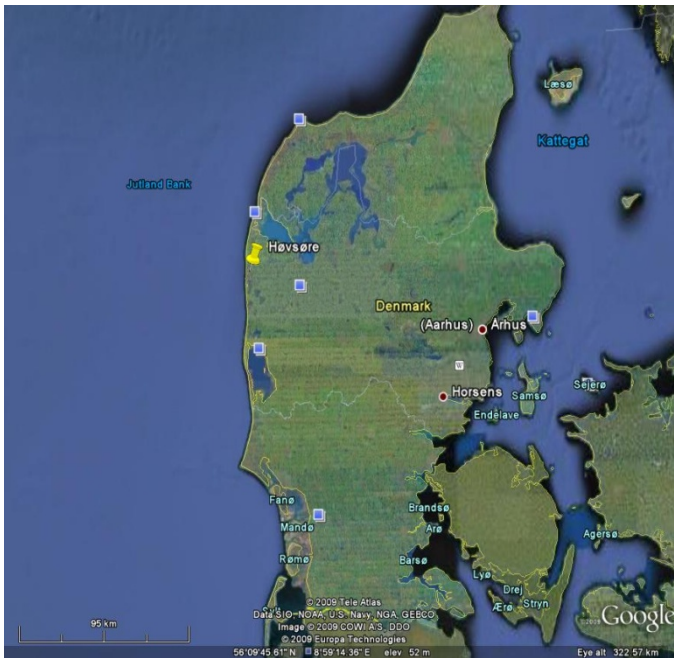
For more than two months we have a Leosphere ASL 300 aerosol-lidar and a Vaisala Ceilometer running at the Risø site, the idea with this presentation was to compare the performance of the two instruments.

However we have not yet been able to read the raw data from the Leosphere aerosol lidar and therefore is unable to perform the analysis.

I therefore will shown an example of the use of the Vaisala ceilometer for determination of the boundary-layer height in a coastal/rural area, which I consider also will be of interest for the audience.

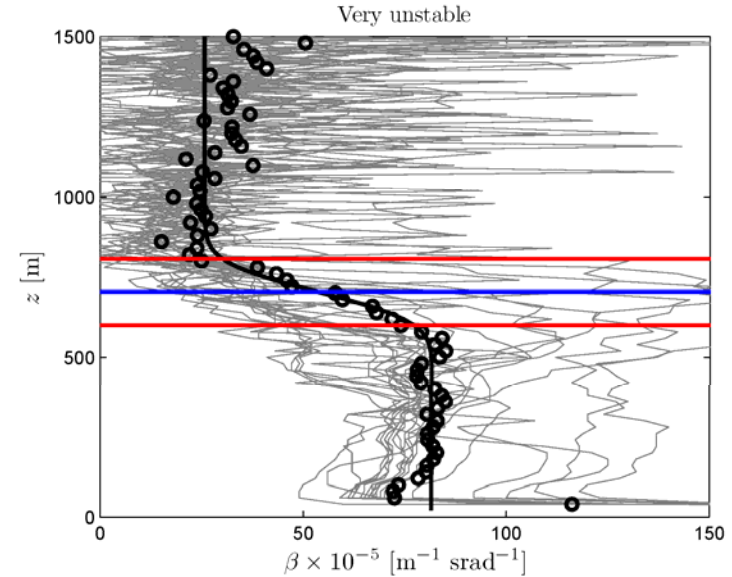
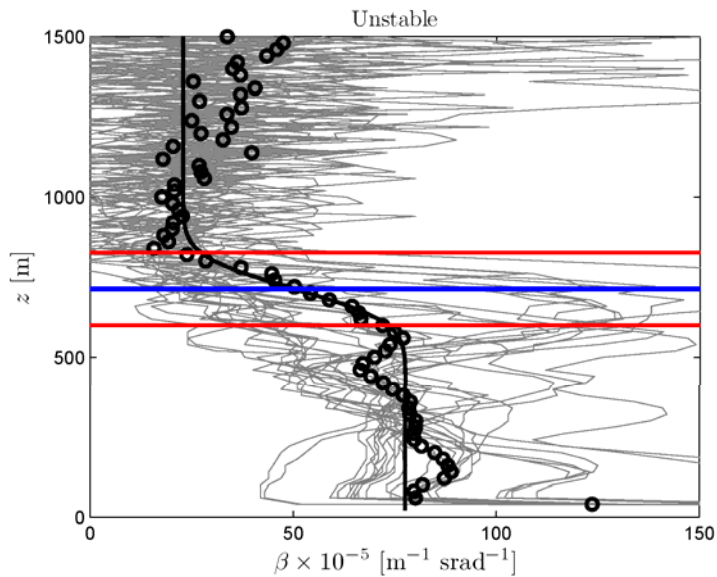
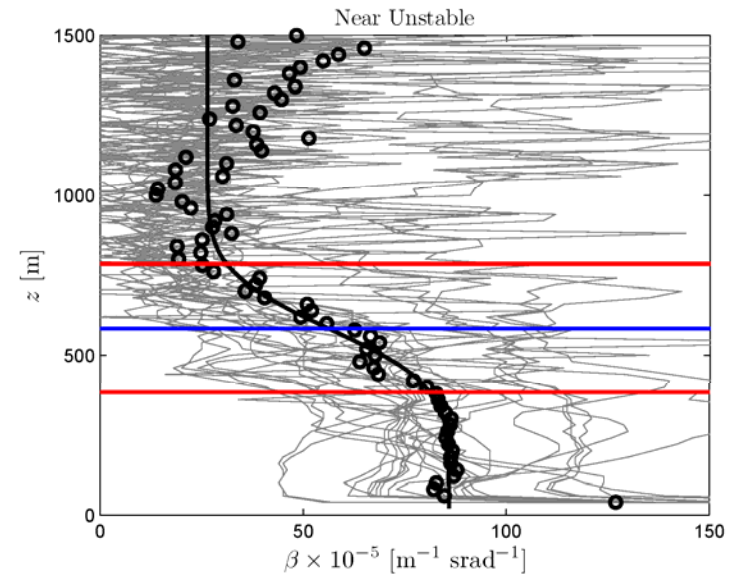
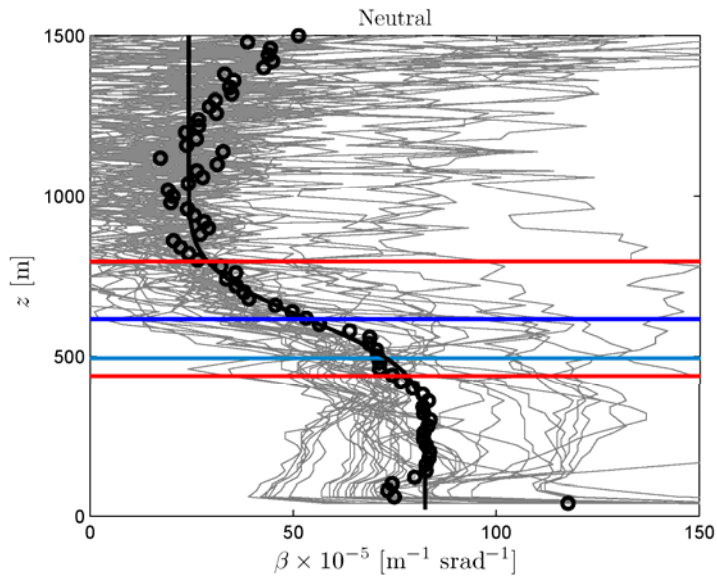
The Høvsøre site

Position of the meteorological mast
and the ceilometer



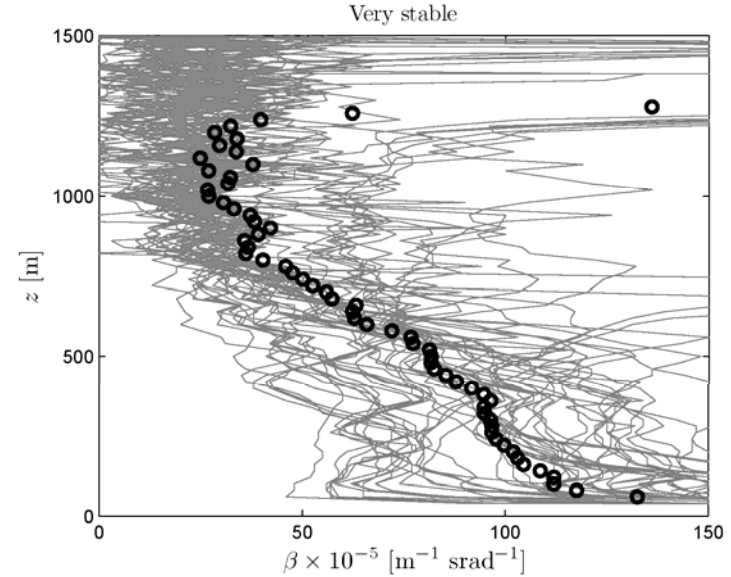
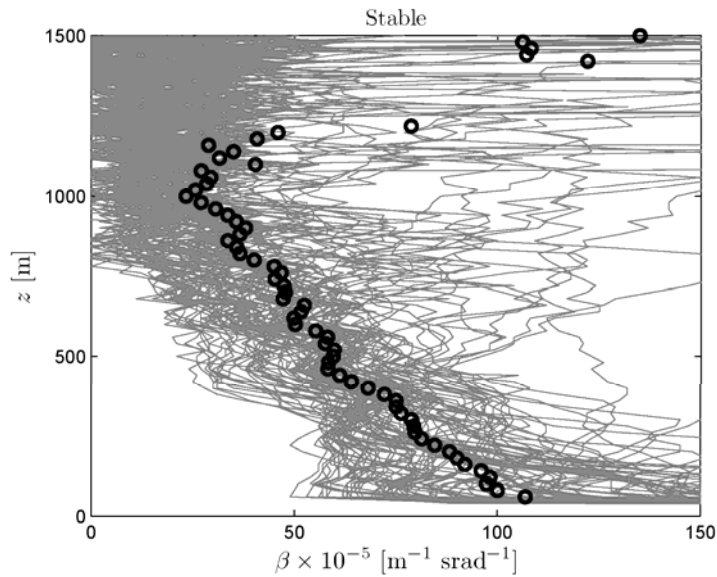
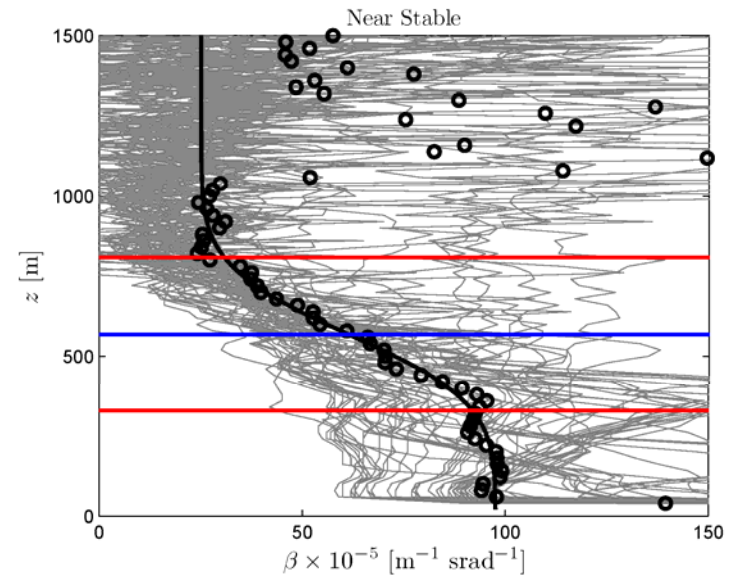
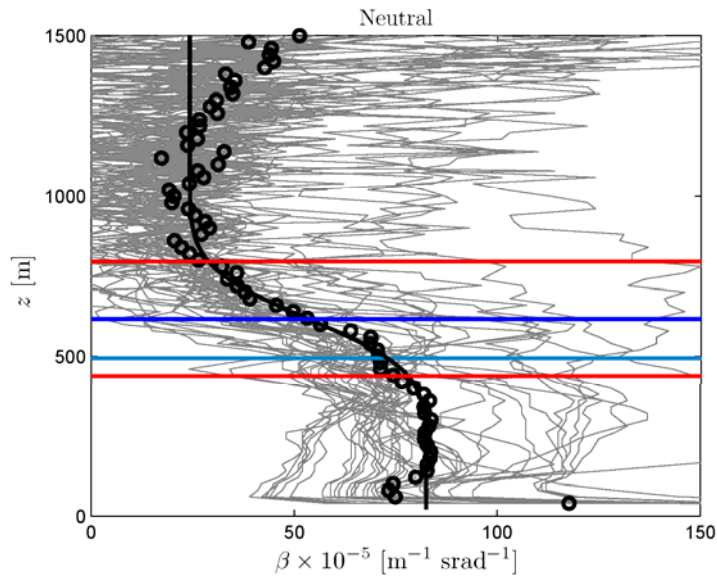
Easterly wind

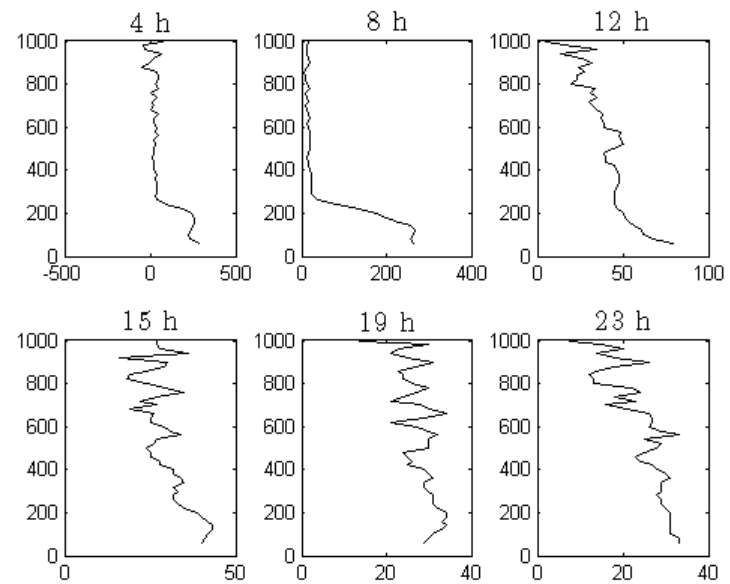
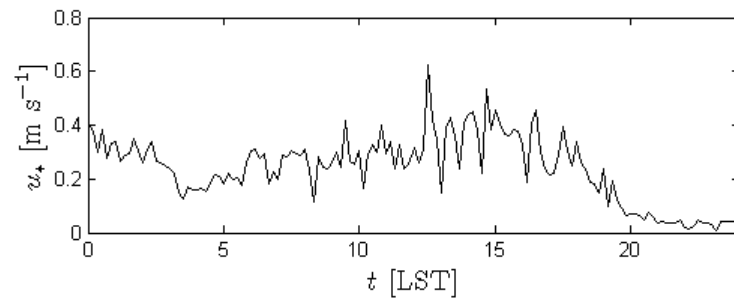
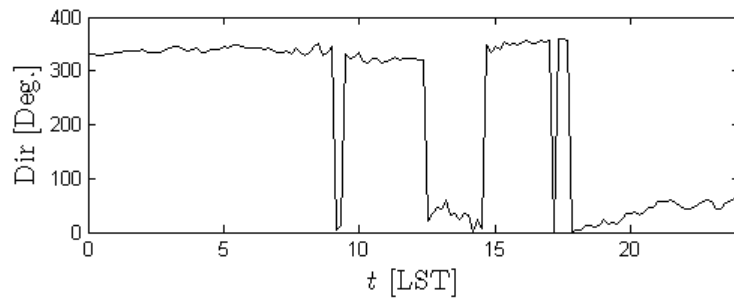
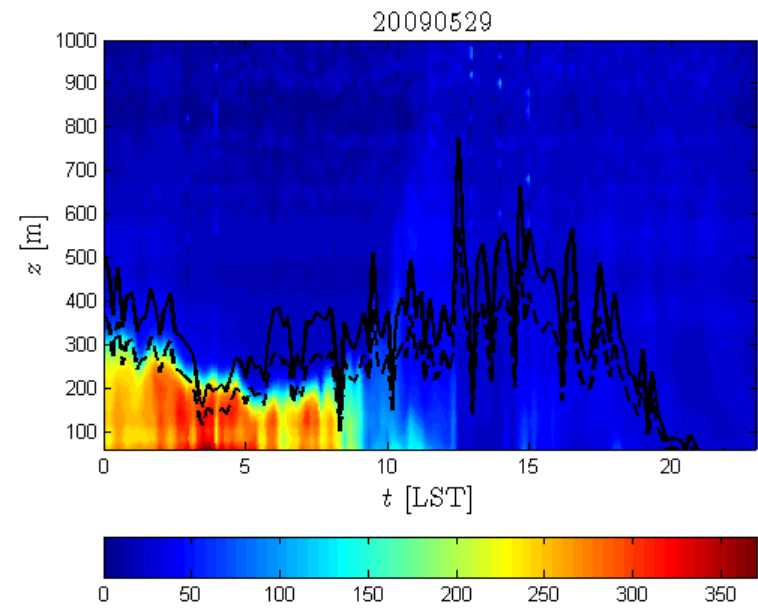
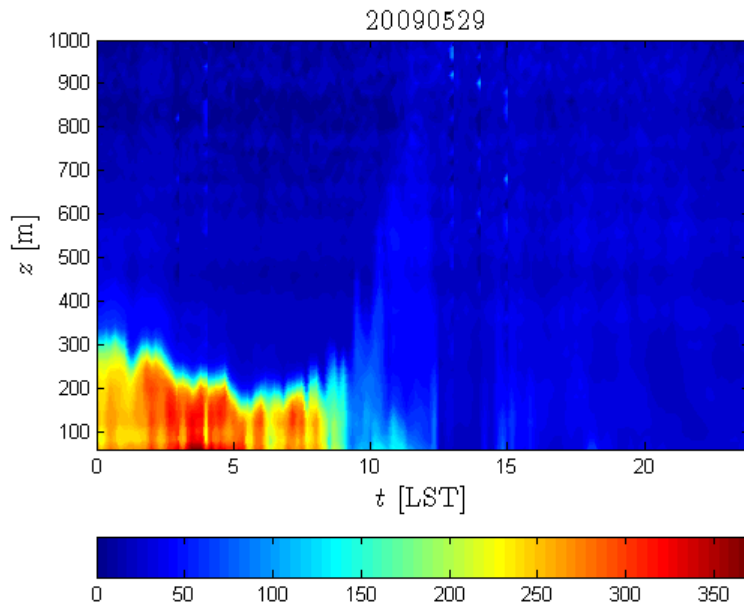
neutral to unstable



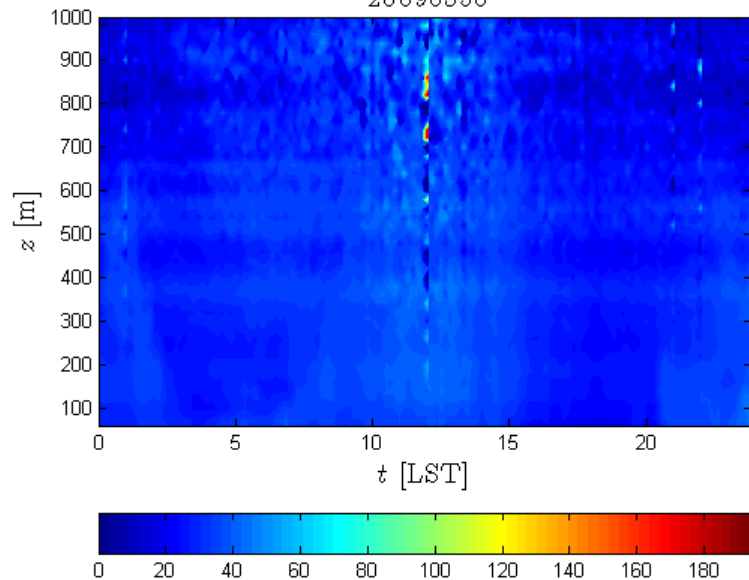
Easterly wind

neutral to stable

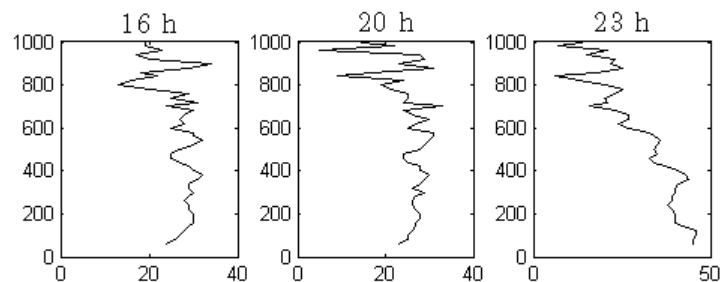
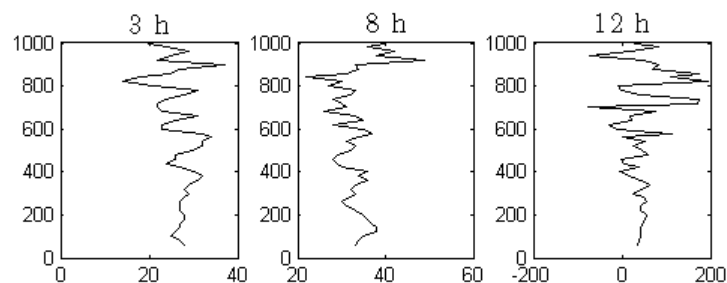
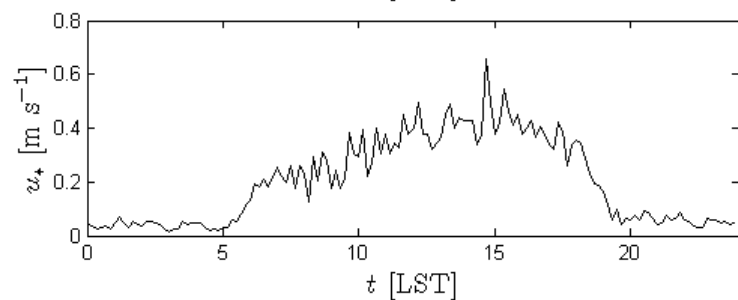
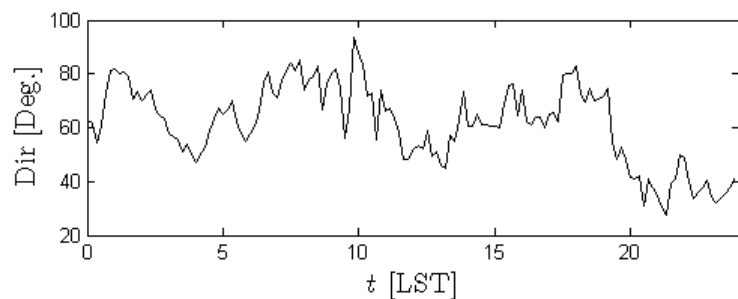
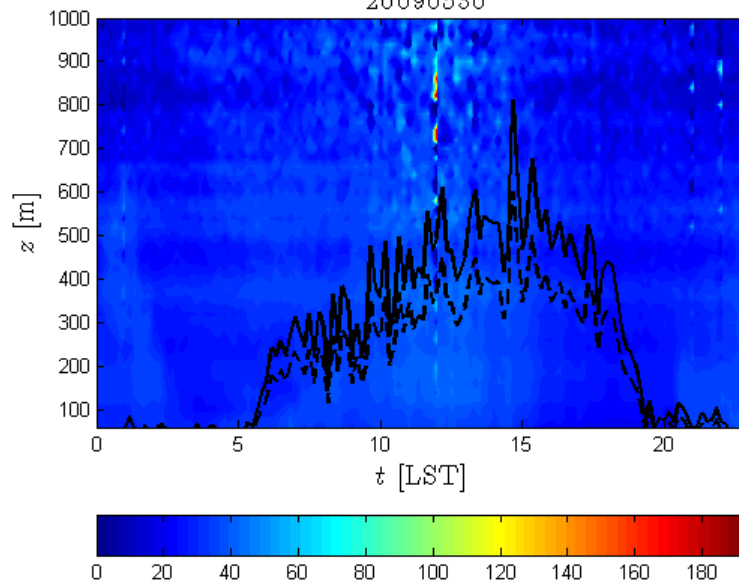


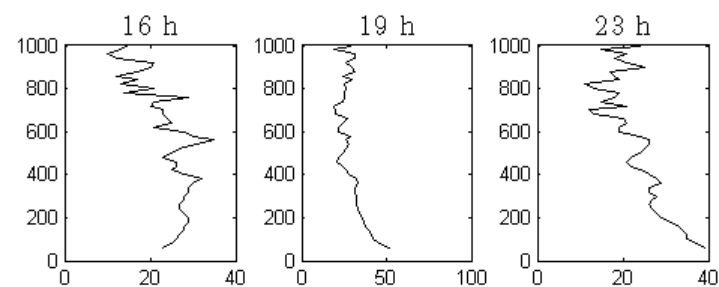
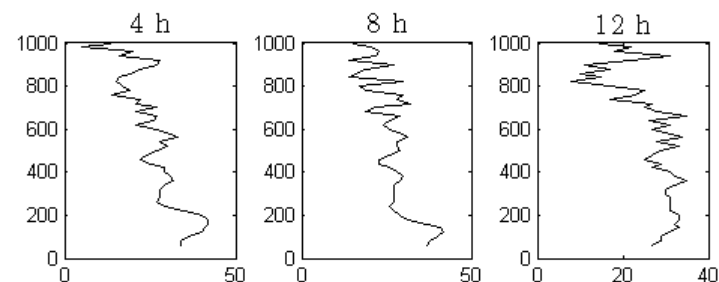
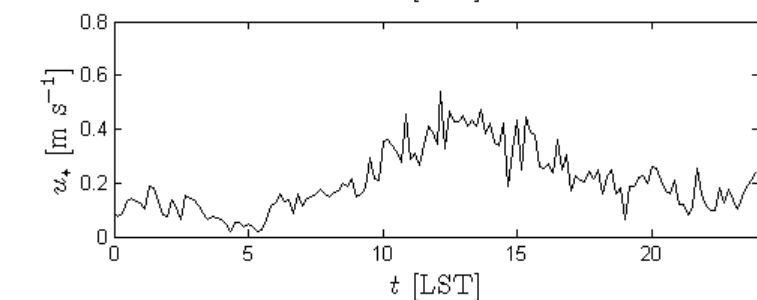
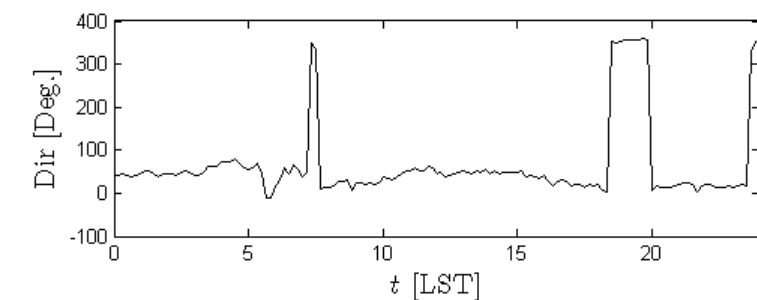
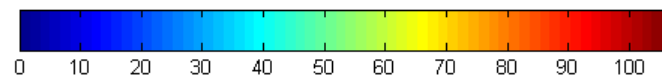
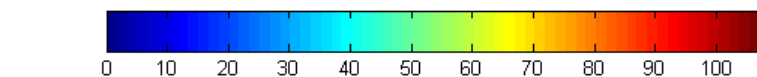
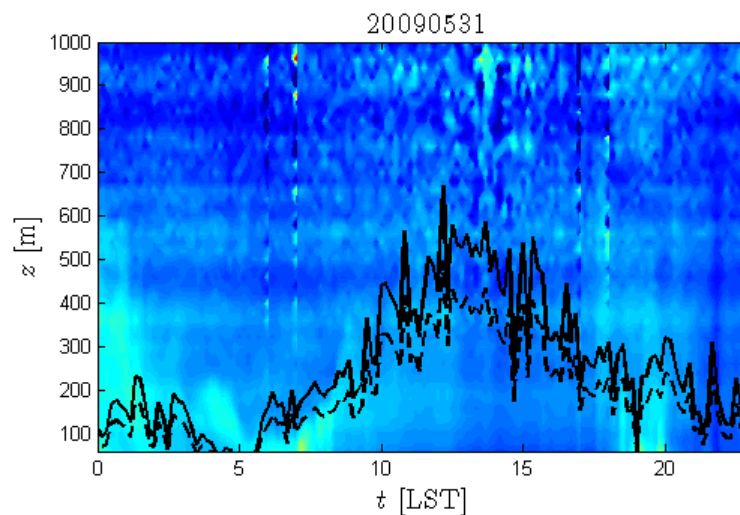
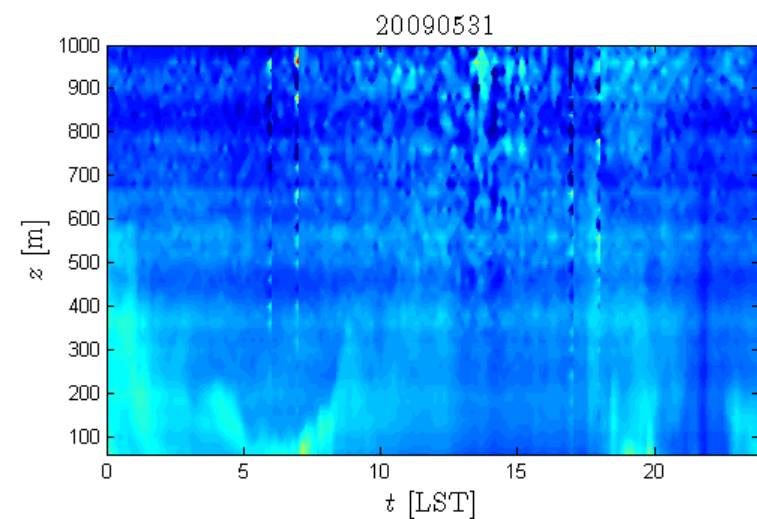


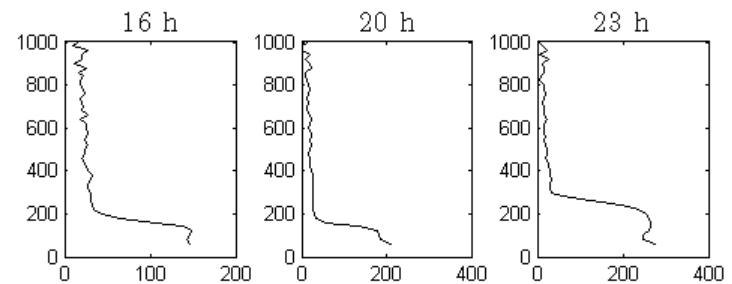
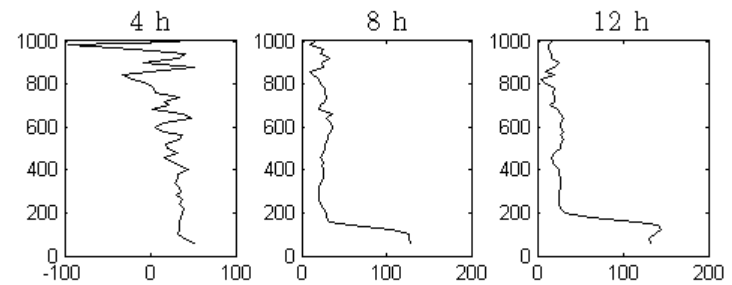
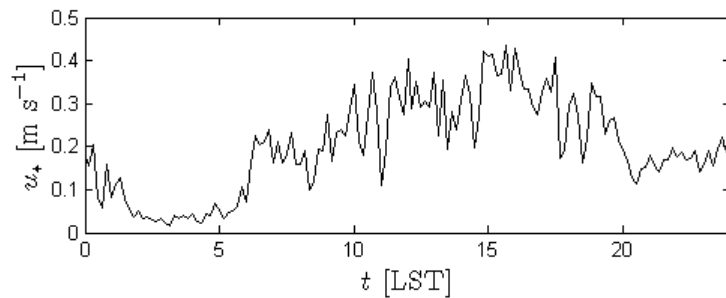
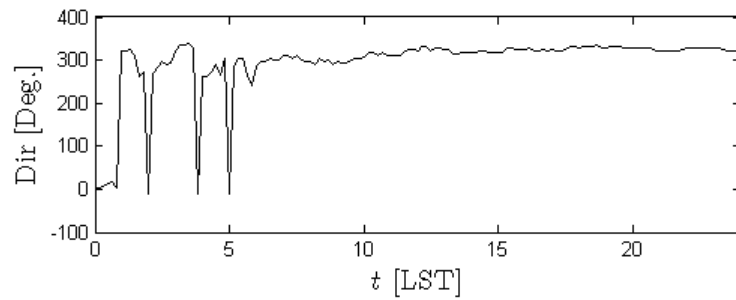
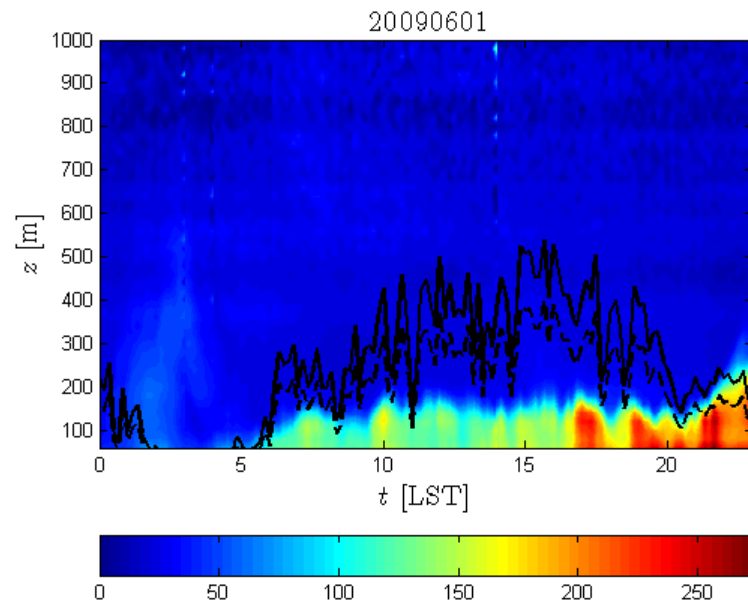
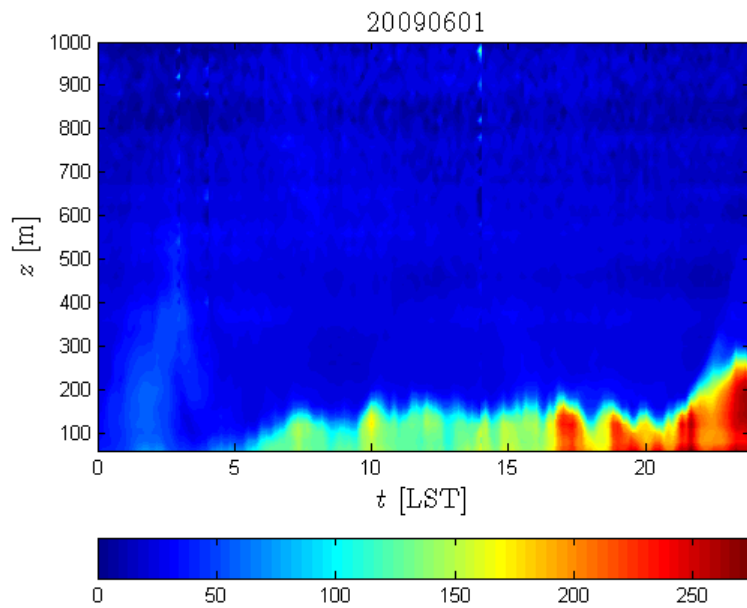
20090530



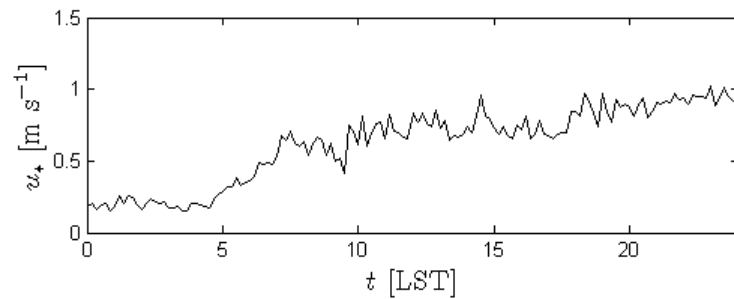
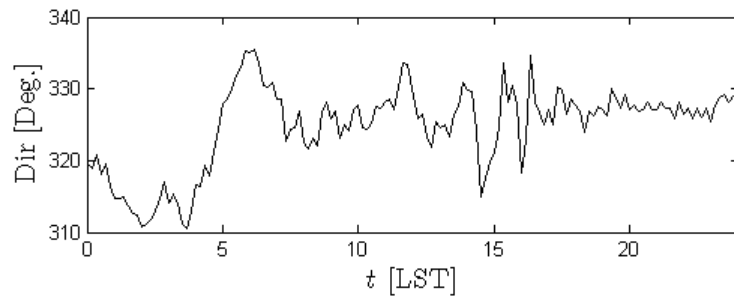
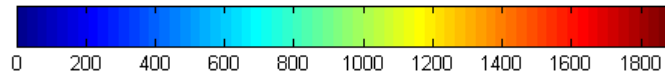
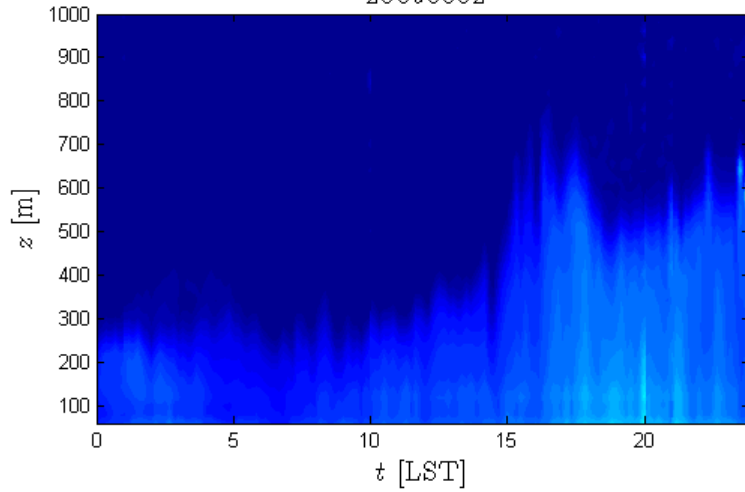
20090530



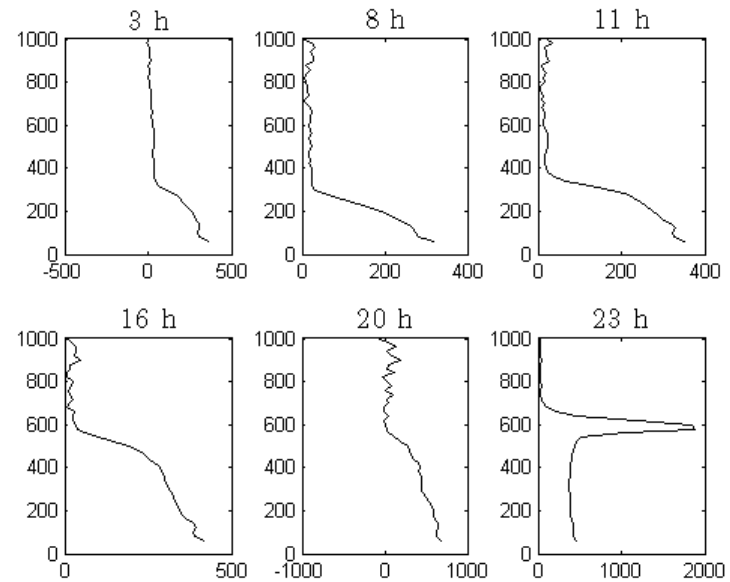
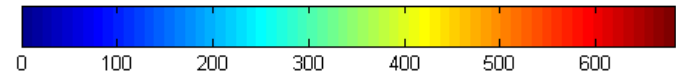
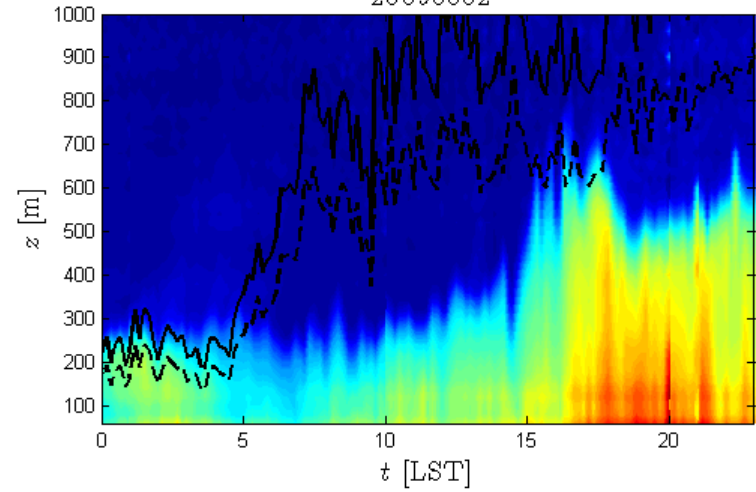




20090602



20090602



Conclusions

1. The determination of the bl height is easier for flow from the sea, due to the high concentration of marine aerosols
2. Slightly stable, neutral to unstable conditions. For easterly flows, the individual profiles exerted a large scatter but in the mean the expected structure was found.
3. For stable conditions it is not obvious how to determine the bl height.
4. Clouds might be a difficulty for automatic monitoring of bl heights by use of ceilometers and aerosol lidars.
5. Not shown here is that from observations of the Leosphere aerosol lidar backscatter profile, the height of the bl in daytime conditions over land (Risø site) was often very easy to determine, but this point needs to be further investigated before firm conclusions can be drawn.

Profiles from Høvsøre of friction velocity heat flux

